Abstract

A Resource and Admission Control Subsystem (RACS) in an NGN includes: a Resource Control Function in access network (A-RCF), an Access Admission Control Function (A-ACF), a Resource Control Function in core network (C-RCF), an Interconnection Admission Control Function (I-ACF), and corresponding interfaces. As a logically independent subsystem, RACS can support transport QoS requirements of multiple service subsystems (including IP multimedia service subsystem and PSTN/ISDN service emulation subsystem) simultaneously, implement QoS control for interconnecting links between different administrative domains, balance network load, prevent congestion (especially at bottle necks of network resources), support necessary measurement and protection mechanisms on the transport layer, and solve the problem of competition for transport resources among NGN traffics in the network administrative domains.